

**[CONFIDENTIAL]**

**SELECTIONS**

FROM THE

**VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS**

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

ODDH, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 22nd July, 1882.

**POLITICAL.**

Circulation  
299 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 15th July refers to the bombardment of Alexandria, and remarks that the Egyptians have been very unwise in courting a war with England. They are no match for any great European power. They have not got sufficient military stores, nor are their soldiers excellent. The Egyptian army has never distinguished itself in the battle-field. England must have felt great grief in declaring war against a country whose condition she had so long been endeavouring to improve. For some time past the state of affairs in Egypt was very unsatisfactory. The army mutinied and intended to depose the Khedive. Obviously the intervention of some European power was necessary to restore peace and order. It is beyond the shadow of a doubt that Turkey had greater right than any other power to intervene. Accordingly all the European powers unanimously appealed to her to do so. But, on the one hand, she hesitated to send her troops to Egypt, and, on the other, the Egyptians declared that they would resist the landing of her troops. Under these circumstances the British Government has been obliged to interfere. The British Government has several interests to protect

The war in Egypt.



in Egypt. In the first place, it is in a way pledged to assist the Khedive in maintaining his authority. It will be remembered that, when Muhammad Ali Pasha, the grandfather of the present Khedive, threw off his allegiance to Turkey and threatened to wage war against her, England intervened and induced her to make the office of Khedive hereditary in his family. Secondly, England is deeply interested in the safety of the Suez Canal, as her way to India lies through it. Thirdly, she is a large creditor to Egypt. The war is directed not against the Khedive or the Sultan, but against the Egyptian army, or rather those Egyptian officers who have rebelled against the Khedive and also defy the authority of the Sultan.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,  
209 copies.

The *Lawrence Gazette* (Meerut) of the 12th July says that

The purchase of stores required for the public service.

it appears from a communication received from the Press Commissioner's office that the Supreme Government

has instructed the Bombay Government that soap for the use of civil and military departments in that Presidency should in future be obtained from the Bombay Soap and Candle Works Company. The purchase of stores, required for the public service from European companies in India is in no way calculated to benefit natives. It is all the same to them whether the stores are imported from England or procured from Europeans in this country. There is a soap company at Meerut. The shares in that company are largely held by natives. It is in a very bad condition from want of support. If the Government patronised such companies, natives would be benefited and encouraged to establish other factories. Moreover, it should be observed that native factories would supply articles at lower rates than European factories in India.

Circulation,  
440 copies.

A correspondent of the *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore) of the 15th July, writing from Lucknow, states that the Indian Arms Act

The Indian Arms Act.

that the Indian Arms Act is a great



stain on British civilization. The cultivators have to suffer a great loss from the destruction of their crops by wild animals. Moreover, thousands of men are killed every year by the latter throughout the country. It is to be hoped that Lord Ripon, who has already made himself so popular by his good measures, will repeal the Act in question and allow the people to bear arms in order that they may be able to protect their lives and property from the inroads of wild animals.

The *Shola-i-Tár* (Cawnpore) of the 18th July says that

Circulation,  
175 copies.

The assessment of the complaints are heard from different license-tax. places in regard to the levy of the license-tax. The scale fixed by the Government is not very high. If the assessments were properly made, the tax would not be felt as oppressive by the tax-payers. But the tax-payers are generally over-assessed. The district officers and municipal commissioners cannot be too careful in assessing the tax. They should pay a visit to the shop of every trader, make local enquiries as to his income, and then assess the tax.

The *Almora Akhbár* of the 17th July says:—Some time

Circulation,  
80 copies.

The appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mitra as Officiating Chief Justice of Bengal.

ago we had the pleasure to announce the appointment of a native as a Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court. We have now an occasion for still greater joy. A native has been elevated to the post of Chief Justice of Bengal. All our countrymen should be very thankful to Lord Ripon for this. Babu Romesh Chandra Mitra was senior to all the other Judges of the Calcutta High Court, and was also qualified by ability for the post; but still we were afraid that even a just Governor-General like Lord Ripon might be induced to overlook his claims on account of his being a native. The natives hailed the accession of the Liberals to power with joy and hoped that they would repeal the Arms Act and the License Tax Act, remove the obstacles that had been placed in the way of natives in competing for the Civil Service Examination,



and so forth. Although the Liberal Government has not done these things, it has bestowed some new favours on us which we did not expect. It is to be regretted that it has laid the axe at the root of the new cotton industry of India for the benefit of Manchester. The greatest favour it has bestowed on us is the appointment of Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India. If we had not had a just and liberal minded Viceroy like him, the Press Act would not have been abolished, nor would Mr. Mahmud have been appointed a Judge of the Allahabad High Court, and Mr. Justice Mittra Chief Justice of Bengal. Our district officers should take a lesson from his justice. They let off Europeans who kill natives with a small fine! This had led the people to imagine that they are partial to their countrymen. (The *Sahas* of the 12th July also expresses great joy at the temporary appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mittra as Chief Justice of Bengal, and suggests that natives should hold meetings in all parts of the country to thank the Viceroy for it.)

Circulation,  
425 copies.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* (Lahore) of the 19th July states that Her Majesty's proclamation of 1858 has been vindicated. The Government of Lord Ripon, Major Baring, and Mr. Ilbert has appointed Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mittra to officiate as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court in opposition to the whole of Anglo-Indian public opinion. No one could possibly question the ability of Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mittra, and therefore only some technical objections were urged by Europeans against his appointment. But of course such trifling objections could not prevent a man like Lord Ripon from doing what he considered to be just. If such an opportunity had arisen three or four years ago, Mr. Justice Mittra would have been considered ineligible for the post of Chief Justice simply because he is a native. All classes of natives should congratulate themselves on the elevation of one of their countrymen to the highest judicial post in the country. It is to be regretted that there is no native at present in the



Punjab fit for a Judgeship of the Punjab Chief Court; otherwise there is no doubt that Lord Ripon would at once raise him to the Bench of that Court.

A correspondent of the *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad) of the 13th July, referring to the appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh

Circulation,  
130 copies.

The same.

Chandra Mittra as Officiating Chief Justice of Bengal, observes that natives should congratulate themselves on the elevation of a native to such a high post. It would be no exaggeration to say that no other Governor-General bestowed so many favours on us as Lord Ripon has done. His administration contrasts favourably with that of Lord Lytton. Lord Lytton waged a war against Afghanistan which involved a great loss of men and money, gagged the Vernacular Press, and imposed the odious license-tax. Lord Ripon is the author of the noble local self-government scheme. Before the natives have done thanking him for that scheme, their ears are greeted with the happy news of the temporary appointment of Mr. Justice Romesh Chandra Mittra to Chief Justiceship. In thanking Lord Ripon we should not forget Major Baring. He is his adviser in all his good measures, just as Sir John Strachey was the adviser of Lord Lytton in all his evil measures.

The *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (Bijnour) of the 5th July states that it

Circulation,  
100 copies.

Orders recently issued by the Punjab Chief Court about the rejection of appeals by the appellate criminal courts.

appears from the *Akhbar-i-Am* of Lahore that a circular has lately been issued by the Punjab Chief Court.

In that circular the Chief Court complains that the appellate criminal courts in the Punjab are in the habit of passing such brief orders in rejecting appeals as do not show whether the pleas urged by the appellants have been fully considered by them, and orders that in future, when a criminal court rejects any appeal under section 278 of the Criminal Procedure Code, it should clearly state the grounds of rejection in its judgement and also show that it has fully considered the arguments urged by



the appellant in his favour. Similar orders should be issued by the Allahabad High Court to the appellate criminal courts in the North-Western Provinces.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Sahas* (the Bengali newspaper of Allahabad) of the 19th July publishes a list of the witnesses, belonging to these provinces, who are to give evidence before the Education Commission, and remarks

List of witnesses for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to be examined by the Education Commission.

that it has been found necessary to limit the number of witnesses owing to two causes—viz., the short time at the disposal of the President and financial considerations. But the Commission has declared that it will gladly accept all written statements that may be sent to it by other men. We cannot but say a word or two *apropos* to this subject. In the first place, we do not see the name of any mahajans in the list of witnesses. We do not admit that there is not a single man among them who can express an opinion on educational matters. It is well known that they are a very influential class of people in the native community. Hence, in our opinion, it is necessary that the Commission should examine one or two representatives of that class. *Secondly*, two editors of Hindi papers—namely, Babu Tota Ram of Aligarh and Babu Harish Chandra\* of Benares—are to give evidence before the Commission. It is to be regretted that no editors of papers published in other vernacular languages have been invited by the Commission. We need hardly say that the opinion of native editors in educational matters is of the highest importance. *Thirdly*, the Musalman witnesses are all Government servants. There are several able Muhammadan barristers-at-law and landholders in these provinces. It is very unjust that none of them will be examined. *Fourthly*, as regards the witnesses belonging to the Educational Department, we are glad to see the name of Mr. Nesfield among them; but we are highly disappointed at the omission of the names of Munshi Zakau-llah and Babu Umesh Chandra.

\* He was formerly the editor of a Hindi paper.



*Fifthly*, we are astonished that not a single Bengali has been invited by the Commission to give evidence. Like many civilians, do the members of the Commission also look upon the Bengalis in these provinces as strangers? They form no small portion of the population of the united provinces. They have built houses and purchased land. They have to all intents and purposes permanently settled here. The bulk of the students at the colleges at Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, &c., are Bengalis. Hence it is obvious that Bengalis cannot but be regarded as natives of these provinces, and the Education Commission has committed a mistake in overlooking them. However, as the Commission has expressed its readiness to consider all written statements it receives, we hope that men, such as Babu Nilkomal Mittra, Babu Dwarka Nath Bandyopadhyay, Babu Pramoda Charan Bandyopadhyay, Babu Kashi Nath Bishwas, &c., will not fail to forward their opinions to it.

#### POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,  
250 copies.

The *Sahas* (the Bengali newspaper of Allahabad) of the 12th July (received on the 16th idem) makes the following complaints in regard to the postal department:—(1) The pay of Deputy Postmasters in charge of branch post-offices in the interior of the country is very small compared to their onerous duties and their responsibilities. Since the transfer of money-order work from treasuries to postal department and the establishment of Postal Savings Banks, they have always some Government money in their possession. The temptation to misappropriate money is too strong for these ignorant and lowly-paid men. Cases of breach of trust are not unfrequent among them. (2) The postal department, and especially the Railway Mail Service, is filled with men who possess a smattering of English. Nearly all the comparatively high posts in the Mail Service are held by men who have received no good education, and who have gradually risen to those posts simply by seniority. They bestow all the subordinate posts on their own ignorant friends and relatives. No man who has not

Postal Department.



passed a University examination or the anglo-vernacular middle-class examination should be admitted to the department, or the head of that department should prescribe a separate examination for candidates. (3) It is to be regretted that in the postal department promotion is generally given only to those men who have some interest with the higher officials. This evil prevails to some extent in nearly all public offices and departments, but it exists in a much larger degree in the department in question. It is a great discouragement to industrious and zealous subordinate officials. Now that a native has been fortunately appointed Post Master General in these provinces, he should endeavour to redress the grievances of his native subordinate officers. He should impartially give promotion according to merit. Moreover, it is to be hoped that he will not consider the term natives as applicable only to the natives of these provinces properly so called. (4) In regard to the Allahabad post-office, the editor complains that delivery peons sometimes deliver letters by mistake not to the addressees but to other persons. This appears to be due to two causes: Firstly, delivery-peons are frequently transferred from one place to another. A new man, who is not acquainted with the names of the people, is sure to make mistakes. Secondly, probably full addresses are not carefully read out to the delivery-peons. There should be no frequent changes among delivery-peons. Moreover, when a man receives a letter, which is not addressed to him, from a delivery-peon, the former should send it to the post-master with a note to that effect through his own servant, and the post-master should inflict a small fine on that delivery-peon for his mistake. This would make him more careful in future.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,  
90 copies.

The *Jalwa i-Túr* (Meerut) of the 16th July, in its local news column, states that three European soldiers, belonging to the artillery, recently shot three natives in the

Two natives killed and one wounded by three European soldiers at Meerut.



forest. One of the soldiers fled away, but the other two have been arrested. One of the three natives is still alive. Probably the deaths will be supposed to have been accidental.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore) of the 20th July, referring to the circular of the Punjab Government, issued in the time of Sir Henry Davies, prohibiting native officers from accepting \**tambol* on occasions of

Circulation,  
480 copies

Native officers in the Punjab prohibited from accepting *tambol* on occasions of marriages in their families.

marriages in their families, remarks that this entire prohibition presses very severely on them, and urges that they should be allowed to accept *tambol* on certain conditions as follows:—(1) They may be allowed to accept it from those men to whom they have previously paid it. (2) The amount received from each man must not exceed the amount previously paid to him. (3) The native officers either must not accept *tambol* from those men to whom they previously did not pay one, or, if they accept it, it must be very small in value. Muhammad Ali Shah, the tahsildar of Hoshiarpur, lately celebrated the marriage of his son. He did not take any *tambol*, according to the orders of the Government. If he had accepted it, he would have received about Rs. 2,000.

A correspondent of the *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad) of the 13th July, writing from Ajmere, urges that dancing-girls and prostitutes should not be allowed to live in public streets and thoroughfares. In every town they should be all made to live together in some out-of-the-way place and a heavy tax should be imposed on them.

Circulation,  
180 copies

A correspondent of the *Akhbar-i-Hind* (Lucknow) of the 15th July states that the tahsildar and the sub-inspector of police at Hasanpur in Moradabad are on bad terms

Circulation,  
100 copies.

The tahsildar and the sub-inspector of police at Hasanpur, Moradabad.

\* *Tambol* means the presents made in cash to a man on the occasion of a marriage in his family by his friends and relatives.



with each other, and urges that one of them should be transferred from Hasanpur to some other place.

Circulation,  
250 copies

The *Sahas* (the Bengali paper of Allahabad) of the 19th July takes the native members of the municipal committee at Allahabad to task for not seeing to the cleanliness of the town. The streets and bye-lanes in Shahganj, Badshahimandi, &c., are in a very bad state. When it rains on any day, they become muddy, and the sweepers make them still more muddy and dirty by throwing the dirty water of drains in them. Some time ago the question of lighting the town was long under the consideration of the committee, and lights were even put up at one or two places. But the matter seems to have dropped out of the memory of the committee since the departure of Mr. Markham. The question of water-supply is at present engaging the attention of the committee. But we do not think that the committee will be able to carry out the project, because, in the first place, the cost would be heavy ; and, secondly, the bye-lanes are in such a bad condition that it would be difficult to lay water-pipes in them. Moreover, we are disposed to think that the Hindus would not be easily induced to use that water and to pay for it. In our opinion, the committee should first think of improving the streets and lanes. The lanes should be made even and drains should be constructed in them. The committee has carried the levy of the octroi duty to an extreme. If any man imports anything even for his use, he has to pay the duty for it. Suppose a man at Calcutta sends a pair of *dhotis* to his son-in-law at Allahabad by post in honour of a festival, the latter will have to pay octroi duty for it.



## LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, OR WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Asbab-i-Hind</i>	Jalandhar,	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	July 15th	July 16th	132 copies.
2	<i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Divan Buta Singh,	July 14th & 17th	July 17th & 21st respectively.	550 "
3	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Maula Bakhsh	14th	20th	196 "
4	<i>Ahsan-i-Akhbar</i>	Amroha	Ditto	Ditto	Ali Hussain Khan	13th	18th	84 "
5	<i>Ahsan-i-Sikandar</i>	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Bakhsh	9th & 17th	21st	70 "
6	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali	16th	22nd	100 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Islam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	18th	21st	100 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	15th & 19th	18th & 22nd respectively.	1,800 "
9	<i>Akhbar-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Weekly	Awadh Bihari Lal	15th	19th	100 "
10	<i>Akhbar-i-Tamannadi</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	16th	18th	125 "
11	<i>Akhbar-i-Akhbar</i>	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-d-din	18th	22nd	84 "
12	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-Eng-lish.	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	15th & 18th	17th & 20th	299 copies (including 68 copies taken by Govt.)
13	<i>Almora Akhbar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	17th	20th	80 copies.
14	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Chandan Lal	15th	19th	135 "
15	<i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mahammad Hussain,	19th	22nd	425 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
16	<i>Amroha-i-Akhbar</i>	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Tegh Bahadur	13th	19th	135 copies.



## List of papers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	<i>Arya Darpan</i> ...	Shahjahan- pur.	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	Bakhtawar Singh ...	July 15th	1882. July 20th	402 copies.
18	<i>Bharat Hitaisiki</i> ..	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Jwala Datta Prasad	7th	17th	...
19	<i>Bharat Vids</i> ...	Agra	Ditto	Tri-monthly,	Bhagwan Das ...	April 25th & 15th July.	" "	125 "
20	<i>Bikadar-i-Hind</i> ...	Lahore	Urdu	Monthly	Sheo Narayan Ag- nihotri.	For June	22nd	100 "
21	<i>Benares Gazette</i> ...	Benares	Ditto	Weekly	Ashraf Ali	July 17th	18th	250 "
22	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari,</i>	Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	" 15th	21st	225 "
23	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari</i>	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain,	" 17th	19th	390 "
24	<i>Delhi Punch</i> ...	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Hussain Ali	" 19th	22nd	210 "
25	<i>Gurmukhi Akhbar</i> ...	Ditto	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Gurmukh Singh	" 8th & 15th	" 16th & 20th respectively.	300 "
26	<i>Harish Chandrika</i> ...	Udaipur	Hindi	Bi-monthly,	Damodar Shastri ...	For the 2nd fort- night of Jaisth.	" 20th	100 "
27	<i>Islem</i> ...	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Alim-ul-Din	July 14th	16th	250 "
28	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i> ...	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-weekly	Mahabir Prasad ...	" 15th & 19th	" 19th & 21st respectively.	180 "
29	<i>Jahva-i-Tar</i> ...	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	" 16th	18th	90 "
30	<i>Karadma</i> ...	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub,	" 17th	19th	250 "
31	<i>Kash Patrika</i> ...	Benares	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	" 14th	16th	645 copies (in- cluding 568 copies taken by Govt. and Local Com- mittees).



No.	Author	Language	Editor	Frequency	Printer	Date	Number of Copies	Remarks
32	Kavi Vachan Sudhā	Hindi	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...
33	Kavyasā Samāchār	Urdu	Allahabad,	Monthly	Pandit Chintamani Rao.	For May & June,	163	...
34	Khair Khawā-i-Ālam	Ditto	Delhi	Weekly	Mfr Husain	July 16th	110	...
35	Khair Khawā-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Maba Narain	"	150	...
36	Khair Khawā-i-Oudh	Ditto	Lucknow,	Ditto	Khairati Lal	15th	20	...
37	Khair Khawā-i-Pan-jāb.	Ditto	Gujranwāla.	Weekly	Brij Lal	"	600	...
38	Koh-i-Nār	Ditto	Lahore	Bi-weekly	Jawāid Ali	15th & 19th	440 copies including 60 copies taken by Govt.)	...
39	Lama-i-Nār	Ditto	Jannpur	Weekly	Hafiz Abdu-llah	16th	50 copies	...
40	Lawrence Gazette	Ditto	Meerut	Ditto	Mushtaq Ahmad	"	209	...
41	Ma'war Gazette	Hindi-Urdu,	Jodhpur	Ditto	Gobardhan Dās	17th	100	...
42	Mashr-i-Qa'isār	Urdu	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	18th	175	...
43	Mulla-i-Nār	Ditto	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	13th	37	...
44	Meerut Akbār	Ditto	Meerut	Ditto	Karimu-din	16th	...	...
45	Mishr-i-Darakhshān	Ditto	Delhi	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	"	180	...
46	Mishr-i-Nimroz	Ditto	Bijnor	Ditto	Muhibu-llah	15th	100	...
47	Mitra Vids	Ditto	Lahore	Ditto	Mukund Rām	17th	250	...
48	Mufid-i-Ām	Hindi	Agra	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khān	20th	200	...
49	Meer Gazette	Urdu	Meerut	Weekly	Ganeshi Lal	"	125	...
50	Meer Gazette-i-Tahsīl	Ditto	Lucknow,	Bi-monthly,	Bihari Lal	15th	162	...
51	Meer Gazette-i-Āzim	Ditto	Moradabad	Weekly	Amjad Ali	17th	150	...
52	Meer Gazette-i-Ābād	Ditto	Etāwah	Ditto	Rāhu-llah Khān	16th	130	...
53	Meer Gazette-i-Hind	Ditto	Moradabad	Ditto	Pratāp Krisbna	6th & 13th	...	...
54	Meer Gazette-i-Agra	Ditto	Agra	Ditto	Janna Dās	15th	300	...
55	Meer Gazette-i-Ashm	Ditto	Ludhiana,	Ditto	Rev. E. M. Wherry,	20th	593	...
56	Meer Gazette-i-Abed	Ditto	Allahabad,	Bi-monthly,	Roshan Lal	15th	131 copies including 49 copies taken by Govt.)	...



## List of papers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
57	Nusrat-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Nusrat Ali	1882. July 16th	1882. July 20th	180 copies.
58	Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow,	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	" 17th to 22nd	" 17th to 22nd respectively.	620 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
59	Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Hussain	18th	19th	524 copies.
60	Panjab Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Muhammad Azim	" 12th & 15th	" 18th	300 "
61	Panjab Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Bhagwan Das	" 12th	" 16th	130 "
62	Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	" 17th	" 20th	300 "
63	Prayag Samachar	Allahabad,	Hindi	Ditto	Pandit Dewakinandan.	" "	" 17th	400 "
64	Prince of Wales Gazette.	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Ganesh Lal	" 20th	" 22nd	70 "
65	Rahbar-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Nadir Ali Shah	" 17th & 20th	" 18th & 21st respectively.	430 "
66	Rafsh-i-Am	Sialkot	Ditto	Weekly	Diwan Chand	" 12th	" 16th	700 "
67	Reta Prabach	Raalam	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Muhammad Abdul-Haqq.	June 29th & 6th July.	" 22nd	...
68	Referer	Lahore	Urdu	Ditto	Navin Chander Rai.	July 17th	19th	750 "
69	Rydu-i-Akhbar	Gorakhpur	Ditto	Ditto	Nizam Ahmad	" 16th	" "	250 "
70	Saba Kaperthala	Kapurthala	Ditto	Ditto	Sharfu-l-din	" 15th	" 17th	112 "
71	Sadiq-ul-Akhbar	Bahawalpur.	Ditto	Ditto	Abdu-l-Quds	" 13th	" 16th	400 "
72	Safar-i-Hind	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Bulaji Das.	" 16th	" 18th	250 "
73	Sahas	Allahabad,	Bengali	Weekly	Rajni Kant Basu	" 12th & 19th	" 16th & 19th respectively.	250 "



74	Sejvan Kirti Sudha- kar.	Udaipur ...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Banshi Dhar	...	17th	...	"	21st	...	200	"
75	Shah-i-Oudh	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Tasawar Husain	...	18th	...	"	19th	...	175	"
76	Shah-i-Tar	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Ibrá- hím.	...	18th	...	"	20th	...	...	"
77	Taksh	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Ráhat Ali Khán	...	19th	...	"	22nd	...	84	"
78	Tidyana-i-Akhdar	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Muhammad Ali	...	16th	...	"	19th	...	1,100	"
79	Victoria Paper	...	Ditto	...	...	...	Gyan Chand	...	8th to 15th	...	"	16th & 18th respectively.	...	...	"
80	Frit Dhar	...	Marathi	...	Weekly	...	Hari Bhaskar	...	17th	...	"	22nd	...	135	"
81	Waqya-i-Alam	...	Urdu	...	Ditto	...	Siraju-din Ahmad,	...	"	...	"	20th	...	250	"

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